









# Legislative Council passes new pensions regulations

## Robber suspect committed

Wong Chi-chol, aged 21, unemployed, was yesterday committed to stand trial at Criminal Sessions by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central on a charge of robbing Cheung Kwok-chun, a fish dealer, of a wallet containing \$3,200.

According to Detective Inspector C. Pope, complainant is a fish dealer and resides at Bowington Road West, second floor.

With the exception of Sunday complainant leaves his address early in the morning every day for Kennedy Town Wholesale Market.

On July 7, at 5.30 a.m., complainant as usual left his house and was walking along Hennessy Road when near Bowington Street, some persons came from behind.

One of them held him by the neck while a second person caught hold of him by the legs and carried him a short distance. Complainant did not see the faces of his assailants. Complainant pleaded with the assailants and said that if it was money they wanted they could have it.

Whereupon a third person took his wallet and ran away. Complainant gave chase but after running for a distance lost sight of the person.

Complainant then went to the Eastern Police Station and made a report.

In the meantime a constable who was on duty saw three accused acting rather suspiciously and when questioned he failed to give a satisfactory account and was taken to the Eastern Police Station.

While in the station a purse was found in his possession. Complainant who was there recognised the purse as his and in it was \$3,200.

## Shanghai men in free-for-all

Four Shanghaianders were present before Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday charged with disorderly conduct.

The four men were Yeung Chun-lam, aged 27, What Po-ching, aged 30, Sun Tin-long, aged 32 and What Po-wan, aged 42. They were said to have engaged in a free-for-all at about midnight on Tuesday.

According to the prosecution, the free-for-all was a sequel to some arguments concerning the hiring of a hut.

The incident took place at Castle Peak Road and during the melee, according to What Po-ching, iron bars and pocket knives were used as weapons.

Yesterday except for the first defendant, other defendants stood before Mr. Wicks with bandages around their heads. One of the defendants, What Po-wan, had so many bruises on him that he had to attend Court while lying on a camp bed.

Defendants were each fined \$25. They were also ordered to be bound over each in a sum of \$100 for one year.

## THAI TROOPS LEAVE FOR TOKYO

Led by Major Surakit Mayalarp, the advance party of the Thai Expeditionary Force to the Korean front, left by Pacific Overseas Airways (Slam) yesterday for Tokyo en route to Korea.

The group, consisting of 43 officers and non-commissioned officers, was seen off at Kai Tak by the Thai Consul, Vice-Consul, and Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong.

The party, which arrived here from Bangkok on Tuesday, is part of the 4,000 troops offered by the Thai Government to fight with the United Nations Forces in Korea.

## FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS

The forthcoming weddings have been announced of Captain Alexander Craig Thomson, master of the s.s. Kwong Pook Cheung, and Mrs. Betty Thomson, 40, of 70 Austin Road, first floor, and Angela Agapie, Joseph Barzani, telegraph operator of 150 Austin Road, top floor, and Mrs. Katherine Gay, telephone supervisor of Hotel Tokyo, Japan.

## SHOE BAGS

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To remedy an omission by Government to give prior warning to some officers of the Fire Brigade, the Public Works Department and the Kowloon-Canton Railway when they went on strike in 1946 and 1947 the Pensions (Amendment) Regulations 1950 were passed by the Legislative Council yesterday.

The men were not warned that absence from duty would constitute a break in service, and its effect on continuity of service for pension purposes.

When terms were arranged for the men's return to work, it was agreed the men would not be penalised as regards continuity of service for pension and other purposes.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. B. Griffin, explaining the necessity for the regulation, said certain officers of the Fire Brigade took part in a strike from July 12 to July 23, 1946, and certain officers of the Public Works Department and the Kowloon-Canton Railway took part in a strike from August 16 to September 11, 1947.

In the case of both strikes Government had not warned the officers concerned before they went on strike that absence from duty would constitute a break in service. This omission to warn officers of the possible effect of a strike on continuity of service for pension and other purposes has now been remedied in that Government has taken steps to ensure that its servants will be adequately warned in the future.

## No prior warning

By reason of the fact that, as regards the strikes in question, prior warning was not given to the men, it was implicit in the terms arranged for the return to duty of those who took part in the strikes that they would not be penalised as regards continuity of service for pension and other purposes.

"While as I have said such were the terms upon which the Government servants concerned returned to duty, and while such is the policy decided to be applied in regard to such officers, it does not follow that leave matters at that, since legislative action must be taken to give effect to those terms and to that decision of policy," said Mr. Griffin.

Continuing, Mr. Griffin explained that among those who took part in the strike were monthly paid staff and daily paid staff. As regards the latter still serving on December 8, 1949, when the Pensions Ordinance 1949 came into force, special legislative provision is not necessary. As to them, continuity of service has been preserved by decision which the Governor in Council was empowered to take under regulation 27 of the Pensions Regulations 1949.

It is in regard to the monthly paid staff that legislative provision must be made to give effect to the policy as regards the particular strikes mentioned, of avoiding adverse effect upon the continuity of service of Government servants concerned by their absence from duty during the strikes.

To meet this requirement, regulations are proposed to be made by the Governor in Council entitled the Pensions (Amendment) Regulation, 1950, which would provide suitable amendment of regulation 15 of the Pensions Regulation 1949, with retrospective effect.

The motion was seconded by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. R. Todd, and carried unanimously.

## Gratuities

Council also passed another resolution authorising the payment of ex gratia annual allowances and gratuities to 18 daily paid employees and two monthly paid officers involved in the same service or who, died while part of the Pensions Ordinance 1949 applicable to them came into force.

The ex gratia payments are to be computed according to the provisions of the Pensions Ordinance 1932, and the regulations made thereunder, but disregarding the requirement of continuity of service, as if the 1932 Ordinance and regulations had not been repealed.

## Clerk sent to gaol for fraud

Chan Kwong-chi, aged 28, clerk of Johnstone, Stokes and Master, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. J. Reynolds on three counts of fraudulent conversion.

Defendant had on three occasions converted various sums of money totalling \$800 to his own use.

Detective Sub-Inspector Watson told the court that accused is an employee of the firm. His duty is to stamp the various documents.

Some time in April defendant was sent to the Registrar of Companies with certain documents which he affixed to them \$820 in duty stamps and charged 413 filing fee.

Some time later the firm discovered that these documents had not been returned from the Registrar of Companies. It was then discovered that defendant had converted the money to his own use.

## Colonial Development Corp. and HK

No intimation has been received by the Hong Kong Government that the Colonial Development Corporation intends to station a representative in this Colony.

Preliminary enquiries regarding the possibility of the extension of the Corporation's activities to Hong Kong were made in May 1949, and April this year when the Singapore representative of the Corporation visited Hong Kong.

This Government has recently initiated an enquiry as to whether the Corporation would be interested in particular in the financing of housing projects for the lower middle income classes.

The question of permanent representation in the Colony is, of course, one for the Corporation itself to decide and presumably the decision would turn upon the number and importance of the local projects in which the Corporation had an interest.

## Reply to question

This was the official reply from the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. R. Todd, to a question put by Mr. P. S. Cassidy in the Legislative Council yesterday.

Mr. Cassidy asked whether, in view of the statement of Lord Trevelyan, Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, that the Corporation is to place its representatives in all Colonies where the stage of its development work justifies individual representation, and as separate representation has been established or is about to be established in Borneo, Malaya, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Nigeria, Gambia, Jamaica, Bahama, British Honduras, Trinidad, and British Guiana, any intimation has been received by the Hong Kong Government that the Colonial Development Corporation desires to be represented in this Colony, and if not whether Government will invite the Colonial Development Corporation to send a representative to Hong Kong to investigate the economic state of this Colony.

## Lorry driver on careless driving charge

Charged with careless driving, a lorry driver was fined \$50 by Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday.

Ho Yu, aged 30, while reversing his lorry at Yu Chow Street yesterday ran over a small child who was playing in the street. The rear near side wheel of the lorry ran over the child's chest. The child died a few minutes later while being transported to a hospital.

According to the prosecution, defendant drove the lorry which was fully loaded with cotton bales. The loading was done in such a manner that the driver was unable to have a good view of the vehicle's rear, and therefore while reversing his lorry defendant accidentally ran over the child, thereby killing the child.

At the time the child was knocked down by defendant's lorry, the child was about two and a half feet away from the curb of the street.

There were four coolies sitting on the cotton bales at the time of the accident. According to the defendant it was the usual practice whenever coolies are carried on lorries that the coolies aided the driver when making reverse runs. However, in this particular case because of the unusual arrangement of the lorry's cargo even the coolies were unable to command a good rear view.

Defendant held a driver's licence for four years.

## ORDINANCES PASSED

The Ordinance to provide for the keeping of records of births and deaths and of people missing in any Hong Kong registered district in any part of the world, was passed into law by the Legislative Council yesterday.

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## Reminders

### Today

Kowloon Rotary Club, lunch at Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.  
Y'a Men's Club of HK, luncheon-meeting, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12.45 p.m.  
NAAFI Club, Kowloon snooker tournament, 7 p.m.  
Nine Dragons Services Club, darts and table tennis competitions, 7 p.m.  
HK Women's International Club, whist drive, 7.30 p.m.  
Debut Society, European YMCA, "A political bullseye," 8.45 a.m. (open to public).  
HK Stage Club, casting meeting, PRO lecture room, Statute Square, 8.30 p.m.

### Coming events

**TOMORROW**  
Union Jack Club, dinner, 8 p.m.  
NAAFI Club, dinner, 8 to 11 p.m.  
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.  
Cheong Services Club, amateur night, 7.30 p.m., followed by broadcast over Rediffusion at 9.30 p.m.

### SATURDAY

St. Andrew's Church Forces' excursion, 2 p.m.  
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola (Show Ball), 7.30 p.m.  
Race meeting, Happy Valley, 2 p.m.

## Court Brevities

Lau Man, aged 25, was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday for stealing a grey suit and other articles from Ng Yung.

Defendant was sentenced to an additional nine months' hard labour for returning to the colony after having been banished.

Defendant was seen by a detective carrying a basket and acting rather suspicious. Questioned, defendant admitted stealing the articles.

Michael Nielson, aged 34, seaman, was yesterday ordered to be sent to the House of Detention until the return of his ship when he pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the Colony without a permit.

Defendant is a member of the crew of the m.s. Skabo. The ship arrived on October 2 and left on October 8. When the ship left the October defendant did not sail with the ship. He was later arrested.

## Piracy trial in fifth day

The piracy trial at the Criminal Sessions, implicating seven Chinese entered its fifth day yesterday before Mr. Justice Gould, Senior Puisne Judge, and a jury of four men and three women.

The seven accused are alleged to have taken part in the piracy of a Chinese coastal vessel, Kwong Hoi Lee, plying between Helman Island and Canton on May 8, during which one person was killed.

They are Lam Han, aged 34, travelling trader; Lam Yuk-ring, aged 38, unemployed; Tam Kon, aged 40, travelling trader; Tang Kai-ming, aged 30, travelling trader; Wan Chung-win, aged 21, greaser; Kwok Chung-kwong, aged 40, ex-coxswain; and Chung Chun, aged 57, cook.

Mr. Charles Losby, KC, is defending the first four accused on instructions of Mr. P. L. Lam. The others are defended by Mr. S. Y. Gillins instructed by Mr. Peter Mo.

Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Detective Sub-Inspector W. H. Summers.

According to the prosecution, the seven men took part in the interception of the vessel off Nam Pang Island in a motor boat, took the ship to the island and eventually sold its cargo which included some gold bars in the Colony.

The third accused yesterday denied the charge against him from the witness box. First and second accused had also denied the allegations of piracy on the high seas, maintaining they were members of a National blockade force operating on the island. The trial continues today.

## HAWKERS ORDINANCE

Revisions in the schedule to the Hawkers Ordinance 1935, made by the Urban Council on September 25, were approved by the Legislative Council yesterday.

The revisions relate to the shift of control from the Urban Council to the Marine Department over the hawkers' stalls and the removal of the Ordinance 1935 on October 1.

The motion for approval of the revisions was made by Mr. J. B. Griffin, Chairman of the Urban Council.

## Pharmacy Board for Hong Kong proposed

Establishment of a Pharmacy Board and giving it some measure of control over the practice of pharmacy in the Colony is the object of the Bill to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1937 which had its first reading in the Legislative Council yesterday.

Dr. I. Newton, the Director of Medical and Health Services, who introduced the Bill, explained that to achieve this object it is proposed to amend the principal ordinance to enable the Board to control the admission of pharmacists to the Register and their removal therefrom. But all decisions made by the Board in this connection would be subject to appeal to the Governor in Council.

It is also proposed that the Board should control examinations for admission to the Register and should appoint examiners from time to time as required.

At present the Director of Medical and Health Services is responsible for keeping the Register of Pharmacists, and in certain cases he is advised by a Board of Examiners as to what examinations should be held before an individual is admitted to the Register, and whether, after examination, a candidate is considered to have reached an adequate standard of knowledge. The advisory duties of this Board will now be taken over by the proposed Pharmacy Board.

## Regulations

It is also proposed that the Pharmacy Board should be empowered to make regulations which should be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

In general the powers of the Pharmacy Board will be similar to those of the Nurses Board which is responsible for discipline and for examinations for admission to the Nurses Register.

The establishment of the Board will be a further step in the policy of giving more control over their own affairs to the various professions in the Colony, said Dr. Newton, who recalled that in June last year there was established a Pharmaceutical Society in Hong Kong, which now comprises the majority of the pharmacists in the Colony and makes possible for the Board, should they deem it advisable, to consult with representatives of the profession.

The motion was seconded by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. R. Todd, and carried unanimously.

## Post Office quarterly report

Civil mail to Korea remains suspended and the position regarding the China mainland mail remains unchanged, said the quarterly report (ended September 30) of the Hong Kong Post Office.

The report added that 435 additional boxes have been installed at Kowloon Central Post Office and 408 at the General Post Office.

When allocation of these is complete, all applicants on the waiting list will have been accommodated.

Air mail posted between 5 p.m. June 6 and noon, June 8, was lost in the Air France plane crash at Bahrain Island on June 11.

The first air parcel mail by BOAC was received on July 17. Two additional BOAC services for United Kingdom via Singapore, Colombo, were inaugurated in September.

As from August 10, additional direct mails have been closed for Havana (including Cuba); Lima (Peru); Kingston (Jamaica); Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); and Ciudad Juarez (Mexico).

There were 15 convictions against unauthorised letter carriers.

## Admiral Brind returning to Singapore

Admiral Sir Patrick Brind will leave for Singapore today after visiting Japan and Hong Kong.

In Tokyo Admiral Brind stayed at the British Embassy. He met General Douglas MacArthur, Vice Admiral Joy and Lieutenant General Sir Horace Robertson, the Commander in Chief of the British Commonwealth forces.

From Tokyo, Admiral Brind flew in a Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boat to Saigo where he conferred with Rear Admiral Andrews who commands the British Commonwealth and Allied ships in Korean waters.

He also met Admiral Struble, the Commander of the United States Seventh Fleet and Rear Admiral Smith.

The Commander-in-Chief saw ships as they returned from sea and also visited the cruiser Kure and the Canadian destroyers Sioux and Athabaskan.

A remarkable degree of teamwork and inter-organisability had been developed between the various navies off the Korean coast, and the service has been arduous.

## St. John orders

Orders by Mr. A. J. Arculli, Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hong Kong District, Order No. 41/50, dated Friday, October 13, 1950:

Ambulance Duties Hong Kong: October 15 to 21, Shaikwan Division; October 22 to 28, Chung Sing Division.  
Ambulance Duties Kowloon: October 16 to 22, Kowloon Division; October 23 to 29, Tsimshatsui Division.  
Beach Duties Kowloon: 11 1/2-mile Beach: Saturday 14 and Sunday 15, Tsimshatsui and Shanshui Nursing Division; Saturday 21 and Sunday 22, Kowloon Division; Sunday 23, Kowloon Division; Sunday 24, Kowloon Division.

10-mile Beach: Sunday 15, Kowloon Division; Sunday 16, Kowloon Division; Sunday 17, Kowloon Division; Sunday 18, Kowloon Division; Sunday 19, Kowloon Division; Sunday 20, Kowloon Division; Sunday 21, Kowloon Division; Sunday 22, Kowloon Division; Sunday 23, Kowloon Division; Sunday 24, Kowloon Division.

2-mile Beach: Sunday 15, Kowloon Division; Sunday 16, Kowloon Division; Sunday 17, Kowloon Division; Sunday 18, Kowloon Division; Sunday 19, Kowloon Division; Sunday 20, Kowloon Division; Sunday 21, Kowloon Division; Sunday 22, Kowloon Division; Sunday 23, Kowloon Division; Sunday 24, Kowloon Division.

Beach Duties Hong Kong: Saturday 14, Repulse Bay, Central Division; Big Wave, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 15, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 16, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 17, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 18, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 19, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 20, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 21, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 22, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 23, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division; Sunday 24, Repulse Bay, Shaikwan Division; Shiko, Wanchai "A" Division.

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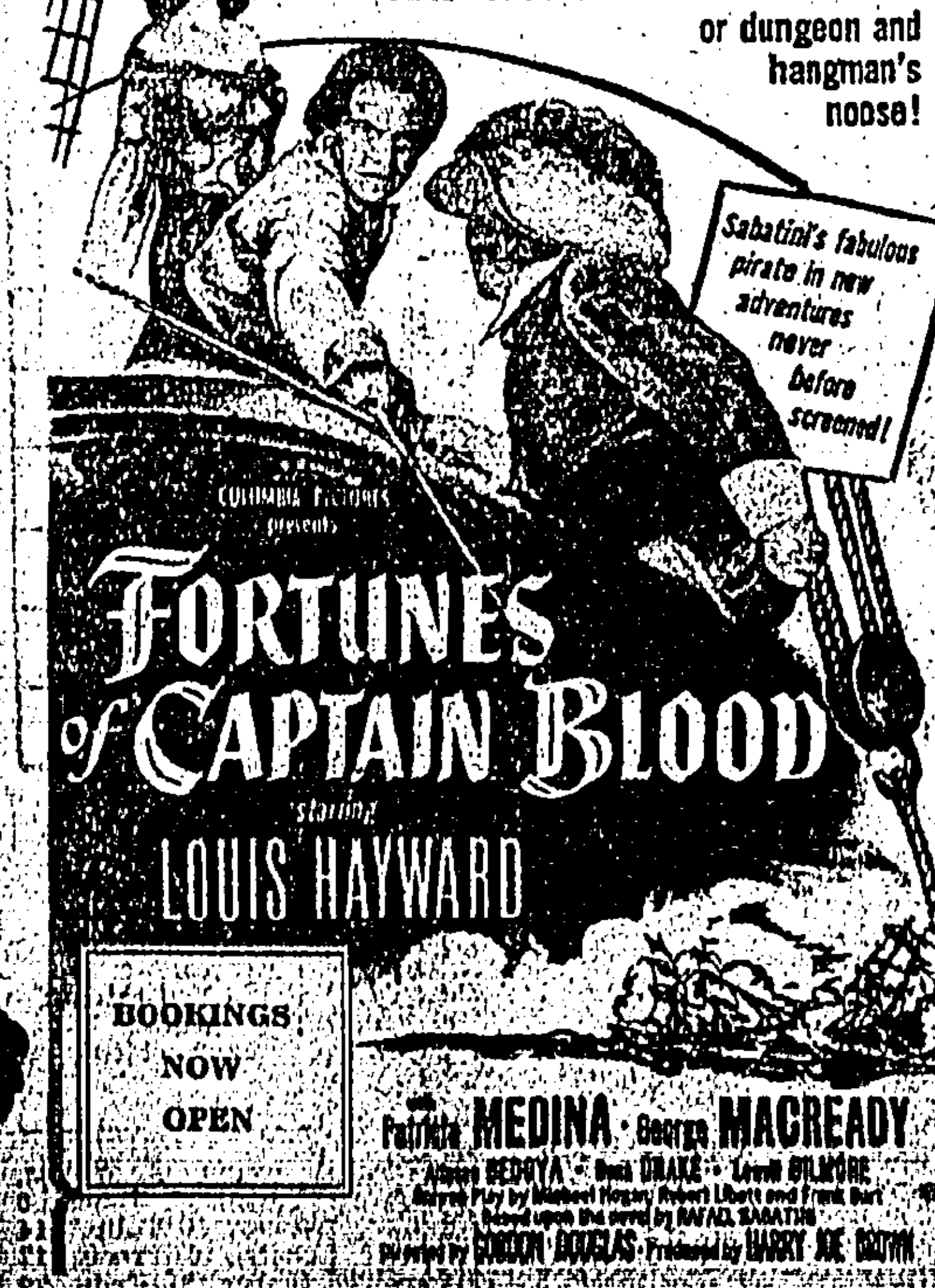
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FROM NORMANDY  
TO THE ARDENNES!

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AND WOMEN'S ARMS—  
or dungeon and  
hangman's  
noose!



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of CAPTAIN BLOOD  
starring  
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OPEN

Patricia MEDINA - George MACREADY

Produced by ROBERT H. COOPER - Screenplay by ROBERT H. COOPER - Story by ROBERT H. COOPER - Directed by ROBERT H. COOPER

## NON-STOP JET PLANE FLIGHT MORE THAN JUST A STUNT

Washington, October 10.

### Ex-Olympic star turns missionary

Tokyo, October 10.  
A former Olympic star and World War II hero, who left Japan in 1945 with black hate in his heart against his captors, is back in this country to seek out his former enemies—and bring them spiritual peace and salvation.

One-time star Miller Louis Zamperini flew into Tokyo on Sunday, carrying a bible and a list of 100 names of his captors and prison guards who had starved and tortured him during his two years in a Japanese prison camp.

The 33-year-old former pilot from Compton, California, arrived here as a member of the Youth for Christ Group.

He is the second ex-prisoner to come to Japan since the war as a missionary—the first was former Sergeant Jacob Deshaizer of Doolittle's bombing group—and a second former mile athlete. The first was "Flying Preacher" Gil Dodds.

Zamperini said today he was converted during Billy Graham's revival meeting in Los Angeles last year. His wife, a devout Christian, had persuaded him to attend.

#### Word of God

After his experience, Zamperini told friends: "There is such a change in my life that I feel I have a duty to perform. That duty is to return to Japan with the power of Jesus Christ."

"I shall offer to them the word of God. For now I believe it is Christ or Communism for nations, Christ or atomic annihilation for the world. Our only remedy for these threats is Christ for the individual."

Zamperini was captured in 1943 when he ditched his plane off Oahu, Hawaii, and drifted 2,000 miles in 47 days on a life raft. A Japanese vessel picked up the pilot and his companions. He spent the rest of the war in a Japanese prison camp.

During his confinement the Japanese made him run against the best miler in Japan. Weak and undernourished, Zamperini won.

In the former track star's possession is his own death certificate signed by the late President Roosevelt.—United Press.

### JAKARTA KEEPS SILENT

Jakarta, October 10.  
The Foreign Minister, Mohammad Roem, today refused to confirm or deny Indonesian reports that discussions between a joint U.S. State Department-Military Mission and the Indonesian government on U.S. military aid to Indonesia had failed.

He refused to be committed so long as the Melby Mission is still here.

Antara, the Indonesian news agency, said that Indonesian acceptance of the United States military aid would tie the country into the South East Asian

The non-stop trans-Atlantic flight of single-engine jet fighters was not just a stunt. It was meant as a practical demonstration of how the Air Force is solving two problems of modern air war—one technical, the other military.

The technical difficulty concerns the high fuel demands and relatively short flight time of jet planes.

The military problem is how to deliver such planes quickly to unexpected hot spots and how to keep them in the air over long periods for air cover.

The flight by two Republic F4E Thunderjets showed that some work remains to be done. One plane was lost at the Labrador coast line when the pilot was unable to complete his third refueling.

The other plane landed safely at Limestone air base, Maine, 600 miles short of its goal, because of bad weather over New York.

If the flight had been headed Eastward, to Europe, the demonstration would have been much simpler. The planes would have been helped by the winds rather than held back so much that their average ground speed was about two thirds normal.

When the refueling system has been perfected, it will mean that jet fighter squadrons based in the United States can be dispatched to defense positions thousands of miles away within 24 hours. The need for basing large fighter elements overseas should be reduced.

A fully dependable refueling-in-flight method will permit jet fighters patrolling borders or protecting bombers to remain in the air as long as pilots can endure it. The longest such flight thus far for a single-pilot jet fighter is more than 12 hours.

#### Saving fuel

Refueling in flight will sharply reduce the number of fighter planes needed for patrol and escort assignment by eliminating most of the time lost in climbing to altitude and returning to base. It also will save the fuel needed for climbing.

Mid-air refueling is not new. The Air Force did it with a World War I plane 27 years ago. Six years later it sponsored the 160-hour flight of the "Question Mark." A system, basically the same as that of 1929 was used to refuel a B-50, "Superfortress" "Lucky Lady II," on a round the world non-stop flight last year.

The method used in the trans-Atlantic jet flight differs from the 1929 method only in details necessary to adapt it to single-pilot operation at high altitudes.

The "Question Mark" crew caught a hose dangled from a transport plane carrying cans of petrol and oil. The "Lucky Lady" crew caught a hose from the tankers, but did it with a trailing grapple. An automatic nozzle connection was used.

The jet fighters used a system known as the "Drogue-probe" method. It also calls for a trailing

military aid programme in the same way as the Philippines and Indo-China, and result in a United States military mission here which is contrary to Indonesia's neutral foreign policy.

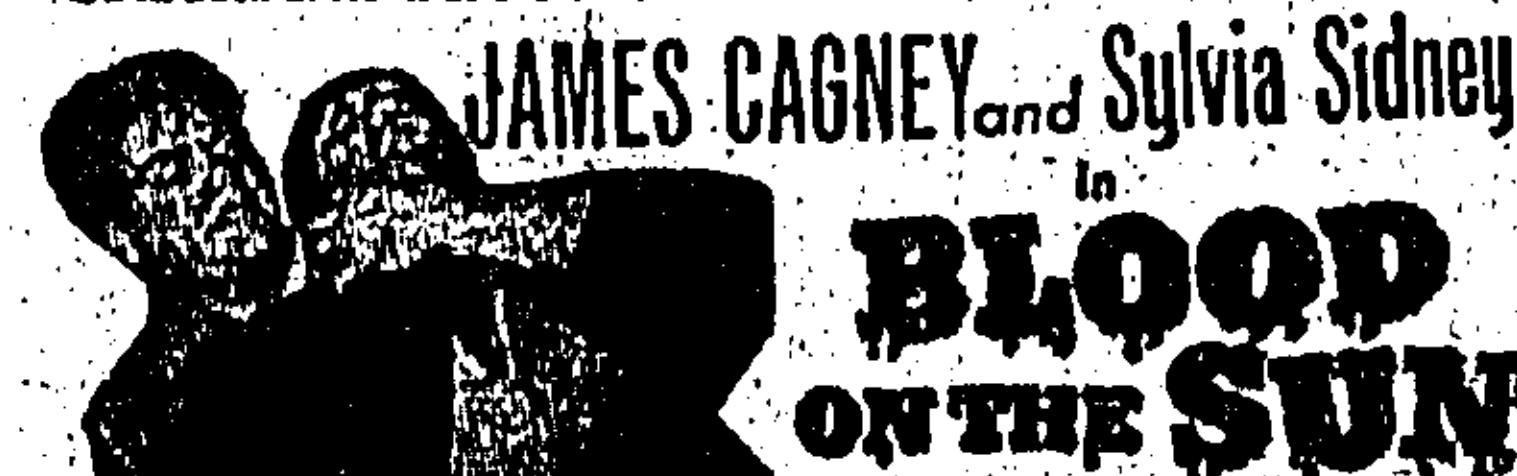
Antara, which mentioned no sources, said that Indonesia prefers to choose and purchase the kind of arms needed here itself.

The Melby Mission is at present visiting Bali Island and is due to return to the United States next week.—Associated Press.

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### UK offering scholarships to Japanese

Tokyo, October 10.

The British Council, a semi-official cultural and educational organization in Great Britain, is offering for the academic year of 1951-1952 a limited number of scholarships to Japanese students. It was announced by the United Kingdom Liaison Mission to Japan today.

The scholarships will be tenable at universities and other educational institutions in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The scholarships, which will not exceed nine in number in the year 1951-52, will be open to Japanese men and women who have already successfully completed university degree courses or who have equivalent professional qualifications.

Candidates should have attained their 25th birthday in 1951 and not reached their 30th birthday.

British Council scholarships are normally for one academic year of 10 months (from October to the end of July) or two academic years, according to the duration of the approved course of study.

All applicants must have an adequate knowledge of written and spoken English.

#### Union officials

Four Japanese Trade and General Council Trade Union officials arrived at the London airport yesterday and were met by a Foreign Office representative and trade union delegates, adds United Press.

The Japanese came at the invitation of the Foreign Office or the first official visit since the war.

The visitors could not speak English and caused a Customs stir until the official interpreter from the Foreign Office, who was delayed en route to the airport, arrived.

The Japanese will spend four weeks studying British trade unionism.—Reuters and United Press.

### POTATOES AND BUGS AGAIN

Belgrade, October 10.

A new story has been circulating Yugoslavia as an aftermath to Russian reports—in the face of a poor crop—that the United States has been dropping potato bugs over Eastern Europe to destroy the harvest.

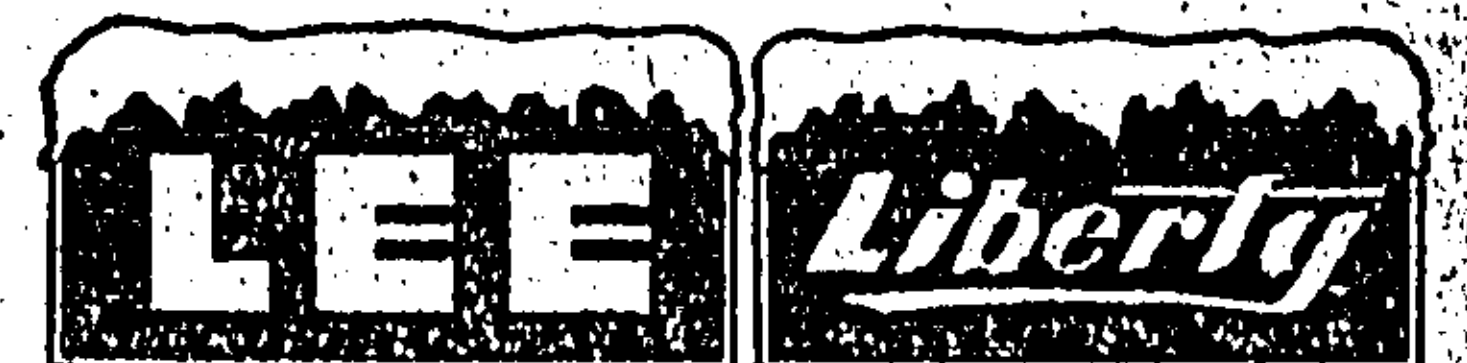
"Now," so the satire goes, "the Americans are dropping potatoes to feed the bugs."—Associated Press.



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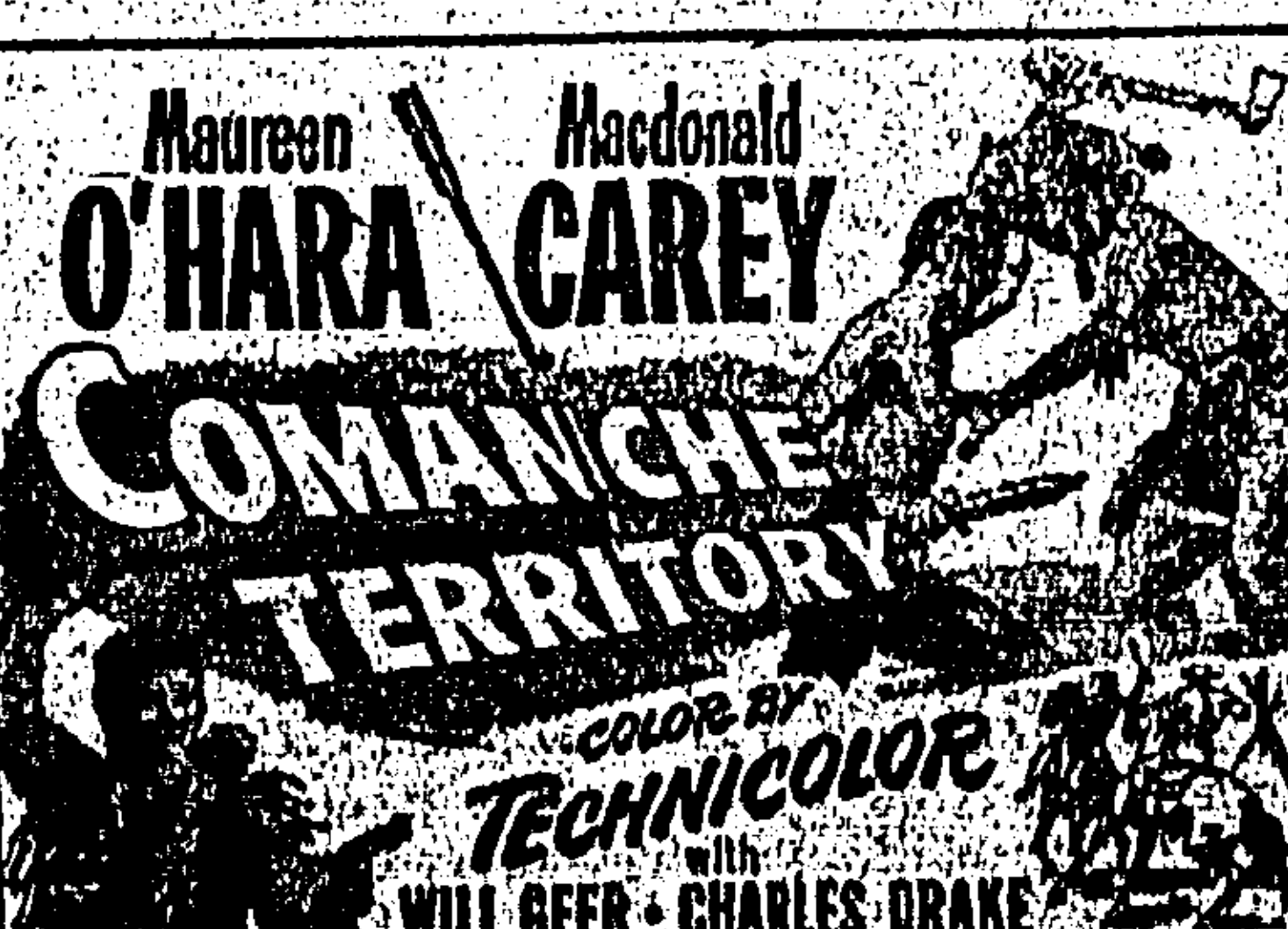
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# TRUMAN TO MEET MACARTHUR TO DISCUSS KOREA

General Bradley, Harriman  
to accompany President  
Somewhere in the Pacific

Washington, October 10.

President Truman announced today that he will meet General Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific this week-end to discuss the final phase of United Nations action in Korea. Truman said in a statement that he would also discuss with General MacArthur other matters within his responsibility. The President did not say where exactly he would meet the United Nations Commander but it was presumed to be somewhere West of Hawaii.

Accompanying the President on the trip will be General Bradley, Chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Averell Harriman, Special Assistant to the President on foreign affairs. Mr. Truman will also have with him Dr. C. Jessup, Ambassador-at-Large, and Mr. Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

Mr. Truman will take off from Los Angeles, California, tomorrow in the White House plane "Independence" for Hawaii.

## Guam likely meeting place

Washington, October 10. Guam appeared to be the likely site of the forthcoming meeting between President Truman and General MacArthur.

The White House said only that the meeting will be held somewhere in the Pacific.

A Navy source said that Guam is the only Pacific island between Honolulu and Tokyo that has adequate accommodations for such a meeting. Wake, Midway, Wake, and Eniwetok are possible sites, but Navy sources consider accommodations there inadequate. All closer to Honolulu than Guam.

It is possible that Mr. Truman might have decided on Guam despite the poor accommodations inasmuch as the conference probably will be on the island for more than 48 hours.—United Press.

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## Churchill receives degree

Copenhagen, October 10. Winston Churchill, who was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Copenhagen.

The ceremony was attended by more than 600 professors, diplomats, journalists and other guests. Churchill's drive to the ceremony from Fredensborg, where he was the guest of honor at a banquet last night.

Mr. Churchill, who is attending a Government banquet at the Danish Foreign Office, is presenting the degree to the Danish Prime Minister, Hans Christian Andersen.

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The White House refused to give the place of the meeting or any other details, except that Mr. Truman will return to Washington on Wednesday, October 18. General MacArthur, who is 70, has not been home to America for 13 years.

In August, 1949, while serving in Tokyo, he declined an invitation to return to Washington to give Congress a personal report on the Far Eastern situation. He declared, "I can best serve the United States by remaining at my post."

Mr. Truman, in his statement, said that in the final phase of the United Nations action General MacArthur's command "will be working closely with the United Nations Commission which has just been created by the General Assembly and given heavy responsibilities for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea."

"We must proceed rapidly with our part in the organization of the United Nations relief and reconstruction programme in order to give the Korean people a chance to live in peace," the President added.

President Truman's statement announcing that he intends to meet with General MacArthur, said:

"When I see him I shall express to him the appreciation and gratitude of the people and Government of the United States for the great service which he is rendering world peace."

"He is carrying on his mission with the imagination, courage and effectiveness which have marked his entire service as one of our greatest military leaders."

"I shall discuss with him the final phase of United Nations action in Korea. In this phase, the United Nations Command will be working closely with the United Nations Commission which has just been created by the General Assembly and given heavy responsibilities for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea."

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN

## Meeting is well-kept secret

Tokyo, October 10.

There has been no hint here prior to the Washington announcement that General MacArthur and President Truman would meet. Likewise there was no hint where the meeting would be held or what would be discussed.

There was talk that the meeting might be held in Honolulu where General MacArthur met President Roosevelt in 1944. There was also talk that it might be held aboard the battleship, Missouri, on which he signed the Japanese surrender and which was named after the President's home state. The Missouri is currently fighting in Korean waters.

Sources said that means for bringing a swift end to the Korean war and the handling of the Korean political problem afterwards undoubtedly will have the first priority in their talks. Other big Far Eastern problems are expected to have a prominent place in their conversations.

There is the feeling here that the Korean campaign itself would not be sufficient reason for the President to make his first trip into the Pacific since assuming his office. The Communist threat to the entire Far East and the test military and political methods of stamping the Red tide are believed here to be the biggest reasons for his trip.

Observers said Mr. Truman's visit to the Pacific would give an immense morale boost to the United Nations cause in the Asian area and would be a powerful counter-propaganda medicine against the Communists. It is believed that it will be taken as a concrete demonstration of the United States' intention to preserve the freedom of Far Eastern countries under Communism's shadow.—United Press.

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## Russia accepts U.S. plan for peace patrol conditionally

Lake Success, October 10.

Russia today unexpectedly accepted the American proposal for a United Nations "peace patrol" but rejected the United States plan to put international armed forces at the disposal of the General Assembly for use against aggressors.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, told the General Assembly's main Political Committee that the Soviet Union had no objection to the plan the Americans proposed for convening the Assembly in an emergency session, but he said he must object to the proposal to convene the Assembly on 24 hours' notice.

Rejecting the heart of the American resolution, which provides that the General Assembly could send international forces against aggressors when a veto paralysed the Security Council, Mr. Vyshinsky said the Soviet delegation expected to submit a formal proposal concerning consultations among the Big Five powers.

He said the United Nations must implement Clause 7 of its Charter, which deals with action in respect to threats to peace, breaches of peace and acts of aggression and includes Article 43—never carried out—which provides for an international police force.

"The Security Council faces the task of elaborating measures for successful implementation of Article 43," said Mr. Vyshinsky. "It must also take measures for the installation of a military committee."

Speaking against the American resolution, Mr. Vyshinsky said: "Why do they actually demand a new method of operation which could block the veto in the Security Council and at the same time remain silent on the possibility of changing the Charter, for that is what they actually propose?"

"I must say that all that has been said here against the principle of unanimity will not hold water. Things are not settled because of the veto but for different reasons. It is chiefly because certain questions were put in a deep-freeze locker in the Security Council because of the Anglo-American camp, which consists of trying to wrest a decision that would be for the benefit of that camp alone—decisions which consistently fail to bear in mind the interests of the United Nations but are only designed to favour American monopolists."

He said the present position is an absurd one indeed, which makes it possible for instance, theoretically speaking, to prevent by means of the veto determination of an obvious act of aggression and thereby makes it impossible to apply measures of collective security. It is evident, in such cases, the possibility of a different decision being taken by the General Assembly would prevent or at least greatly diminish the possibility of such an attempt being made in the Security Council.

"The veto has so far loomed above the Assembly as a force independent of the Assembly. An act of aggression is an act of aggression and we have to fight it, regardless of whether the veto has been used or not."

Dr. Kardelj said another reason his government supported the American plan was that Yugoslavia had been exposed to aggressive pressure from its Communist neighbours for three years. This situation, however, would not be put before the United Nations, he added, because Yugoslavia "does not wish to render more difficult the efforts we are making here to find the way to peace."

Australia announced support for the American plan, but suggested that the United Nations would be well-advised first to make another attempt to establish a police force as envisaged by the Charter.

Mr. Spender told the Assembly's Political Committee that it would not be unreasonable to "ask the Security Council to make a new effort to conclude agreements under Article 43 which members of the United Nations will make forces available to the Security Council."

Consultations "We might also ask the great powers to consult together to see if they can agree on joint action on behalf of the organization to maintain international peace and security," he added. "They have not done so. Their consultations might prove futile, but at least an attempt should be made and if there is to be failure, let the world know with whom the responsibility lies."

The American proposal recommends that all United Nations members earmark units of their national defence forces for use by the General Assembly. Under the United States measure, the vetoless Assembly could be called into session on 24 hours' notice and could send international forces into action whenever the Security Council is paralyzed by a veto. It would also establish a roving peace patrol to observe areas where tension threatens to flare into war. Another commission would report on resources, including armed forces, which are or which might be made available to the United Nations.

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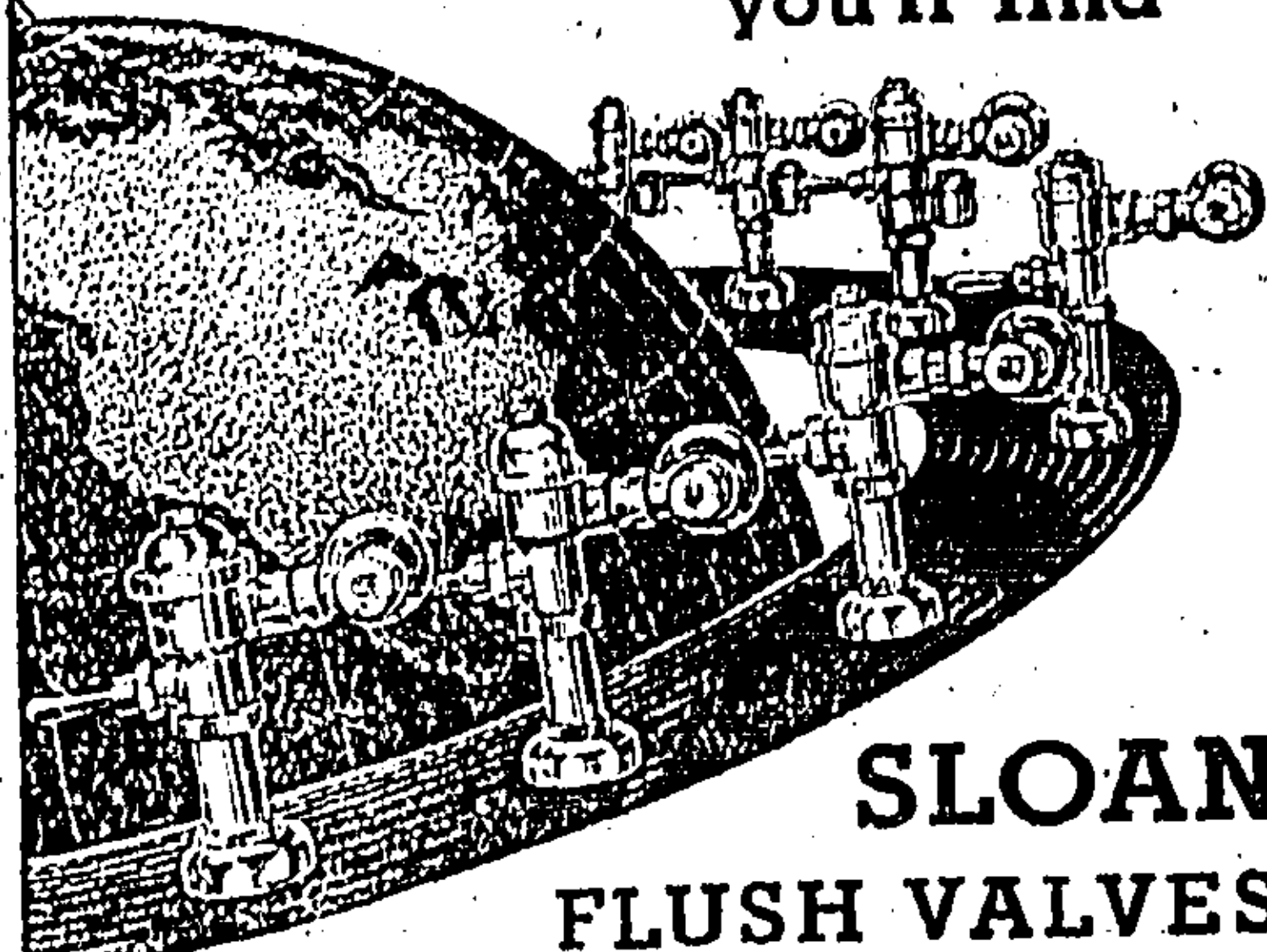
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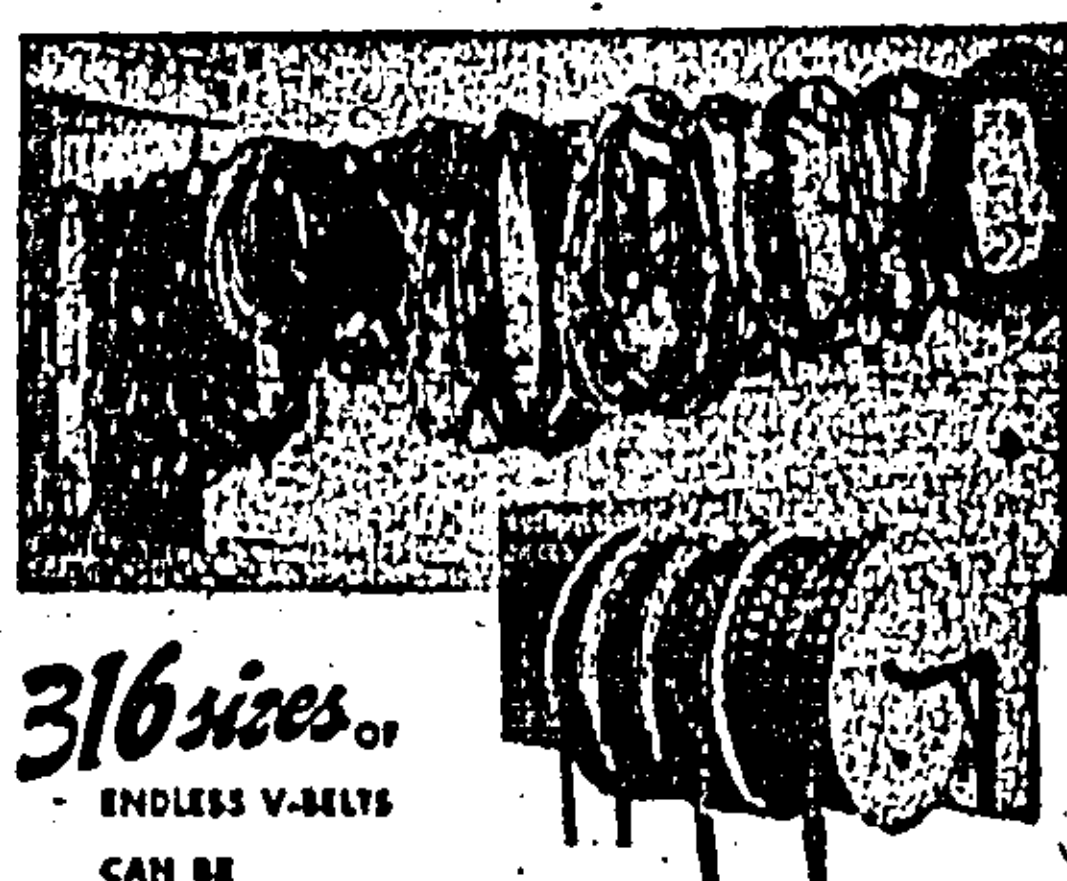
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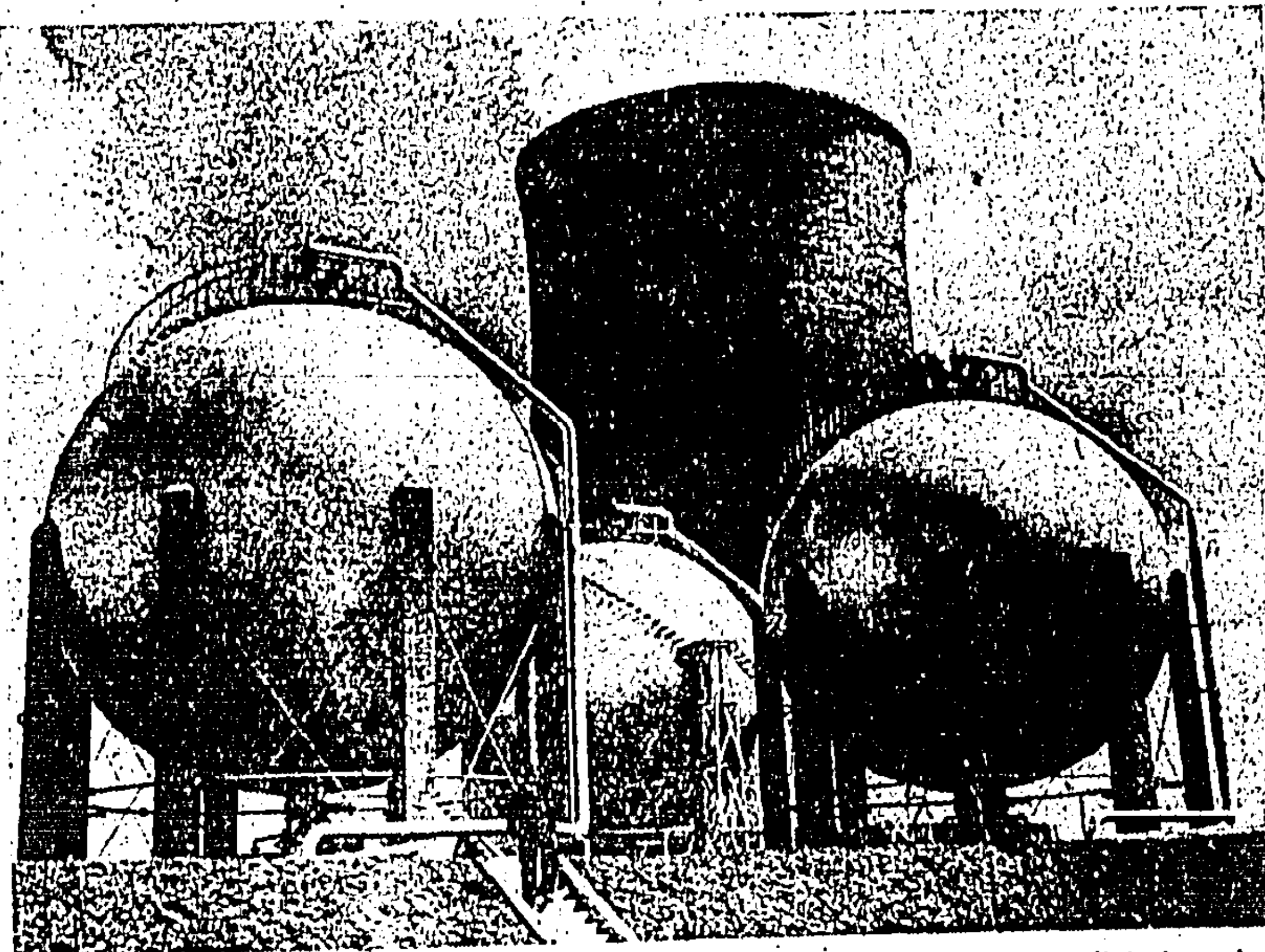
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## ENGINEERING PAGE

Landmarks at new refinery



The first spherical storage tanks to be supplied to any oil refinery in Britain have just been erected on the site of Shell's new refinery at Stanlow, Ellesmere Port, on the Manchester Ship Canal. These three spherical tanks, designed and manufactured by a British firm, Whessoe Ltd. of Darlington, measure 35 ft. in diameter and each holds 140,000 gallons of butane gas stored at a working pressure of 70 lbs. per square inch. Just completed on the site of this new Middle East Crude refinery, which began operations in November last year is the largest concrete cooling tower in the world—341 ft. high. Picture shows the three spherical storage tanks at the new Stanlow refinery and, in the background, the new concrete cooling tower.

A further stage in the construction of Shell's new Middle East Crude refinery at Stanlow, Cheshire, has been reached with the completion of the 341 ft. high concrete cooling tower—the largest of its kind in the world—and the installation of three large spherical storage tanks.

These steel "bull" tanks, the first to be erected in any UK oil refinery, measure 35 feet in diameter and were designed by a British firm (Whessoe Ltd., of Darlington) for the storage under pressure of butane—one of the many products already flowing from this new Shell refinery which came into operation last November.

Some of the main units at the new Stanlow refinery are already working—the No. 1 distillation unit, now in continuous operation at a capacity of 1,000,000 tons per annum, has been supplemented recently by a large reforming plant. No. 2 distillation unit is well advanced and work has begun on the installation of the catalytic cracking plant.

"Bottled gas," or butane gas stored and sold in a liquid state and under pressure, is only one of the many and varied products now flowing from this and other UK oil refineries; it represents a further step forward in Britain's position as a major oil-refining country. "Bottled gas" is used in many parts of the world for cooking or industrial uses, as it gives all the advantages of "town gas" without the necessity of piping from a central gasworks. Cylinders of "bottled gas" are currently available from the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.

One of the largest contracts ever placed in Britain for diesel-electric marine propulsion and pumping equipment was the recent order for four large dredgers for the Ministry of Public Works, Argentina.

Three of these dredgers are of 2,000 cubic metres capacity, of which two were ordered from Fleming and Ferguson, Ltd., and one from Wm. S. S. Co., Ltd. Renfrew, who were also entrusted with building the single large dredger, of 3,000 cubic metres capacity. Diesel-electric propulsion and pumping equipment for all four vessels was supplied by the English Electric Co., Ltd.

In July last the first small dredger, M.O.P. 225-C, successfully completed a series of comprehensive trials in the Clyde and off Fleetwood, where the bottom material is similar to that encountered in the River Plate, where the vessel will operate. After a successful delivery voyage she carried out further trials with great success in the Argentine.

## Four 12SVM engines

The main engines for this vessel are four English Electric 12SVM type, each with a ser-

vice rating of 1,020 b.h.p. at 700 r.p.m. The main generators are separately excited single-bearing machines, flange mounted to the engines, with an output of 680/704 kw each. The main generator output is available for either propulsion or pumping.

When propelling the ship, all four main generating sets supply the two 1,500 s.h.p. 250 r.p.m. 440-volt propulsion motors. When dredging, two main generating sets supply the dredge pump motors which are each rated 830 b.h.p. at 195 r.p.m., while the remaining two main generating sets are used for propulsion.

Arrangements are such that control of the propulsion motors can either be carried out directly by any one of the three propulsion telegraphs and the control desk on the bridge or by engine-room personnel in answer to orders passed by the same telegraphs and control desk.

The four auxiliary engines are English Electric type 6RKM having a service rating of 225 b.h.p. at 500 r.p.m., and each engine has a flange-mounted single pedestal bearing type generator mounted at 150 kw., 220 volts D.C.

## Clyde trials

The large dredger, after trials on the Clyde, sailed for the Argentine at the end of December. The design of the machinery for this vessel is similar to that of the small dredgers, although, of course, of greater output.

The four main engines are English Electric 16SVM type of 1,120 b.h.p. rating at 700 r.p.m., and the main generators have outputs of 770 kw. each. The propulsion motors are rated 1,900 s.h.p. at 250 r.p.m., and the

Machines  
for brush  
manufacture

When it is remembered that in the month of January this year the number of dental and tooth brushes exported alone totalled 1,205,280, it is easy to understand that manufacturing operations must be expedited by remarkable efficient machinery.

The modern brush-making machines are not only efficient, but they also have a remarkable versatility in that, by means of a simple adjustment, it is possible to vary quickly the style of brush being made.

The most recent development in the field of machinery for brush making is the introduction of an entirely new geared cam drive which, having been developed by J. Evans and Son (Portsmouth), Ltd., is now a standard fitting on all their fully automatic brush-making machines.

The new mechanism comprises a well-designed, compact, and totally enclosed gearbox by which the various movements of the machine are controlled, and many advantages are claimed for it. The greatest single benefit is the simplicity of the method of changing from one style of brush to another.

To alter the number of tufts in a brush involves the change of a single gear wheel and to vary other essential movements simple plate type cams are used.

## Easily made

These can be quite easily cut in the brushmaker's own factory or alternatively, for those who do not wish to make their own, completely interchangeable cams can be supplied at short notice on receipt of pattern.

Earlier brush-making machines were controlled by big and awkward ratchet-operated cams. These have been not only a source of trouble to brushmakers but have also severely limited speeds of operation.

The new mechanism gives a smoothness of operation which is usually lacking in brush machines and permits greater working speeds. The sound engineering principles upon which this gearbox is designed mean that great accuracy of pattern reproduction is maintained.

One particular feature is the gear, being enclosed, can be well lubricated, the worm gear running in oil. Another point is that the mechanism is practically silent.

The pump motors 950 b.h.p. at 220 r.p.m.

## River Plate service

The four auxiliary engines are English Electric 6SRKM type rated 370 b.h.p. at 650 r.p.m., and the auxiliary generators have outputs of 250 kw. each at 200 volts D.C.

The remaining two small vessels which are at present fitting out will be delivered shortly.

The four vessels will be utilised in assisting to maintain the full length of the River Plate navigable to vessels of considerable tonnage, an accomplishment which has not been possible during the war years when the work of port and river dredging fell below standard due to ageing equipment and the impossibility of ordering new construction.

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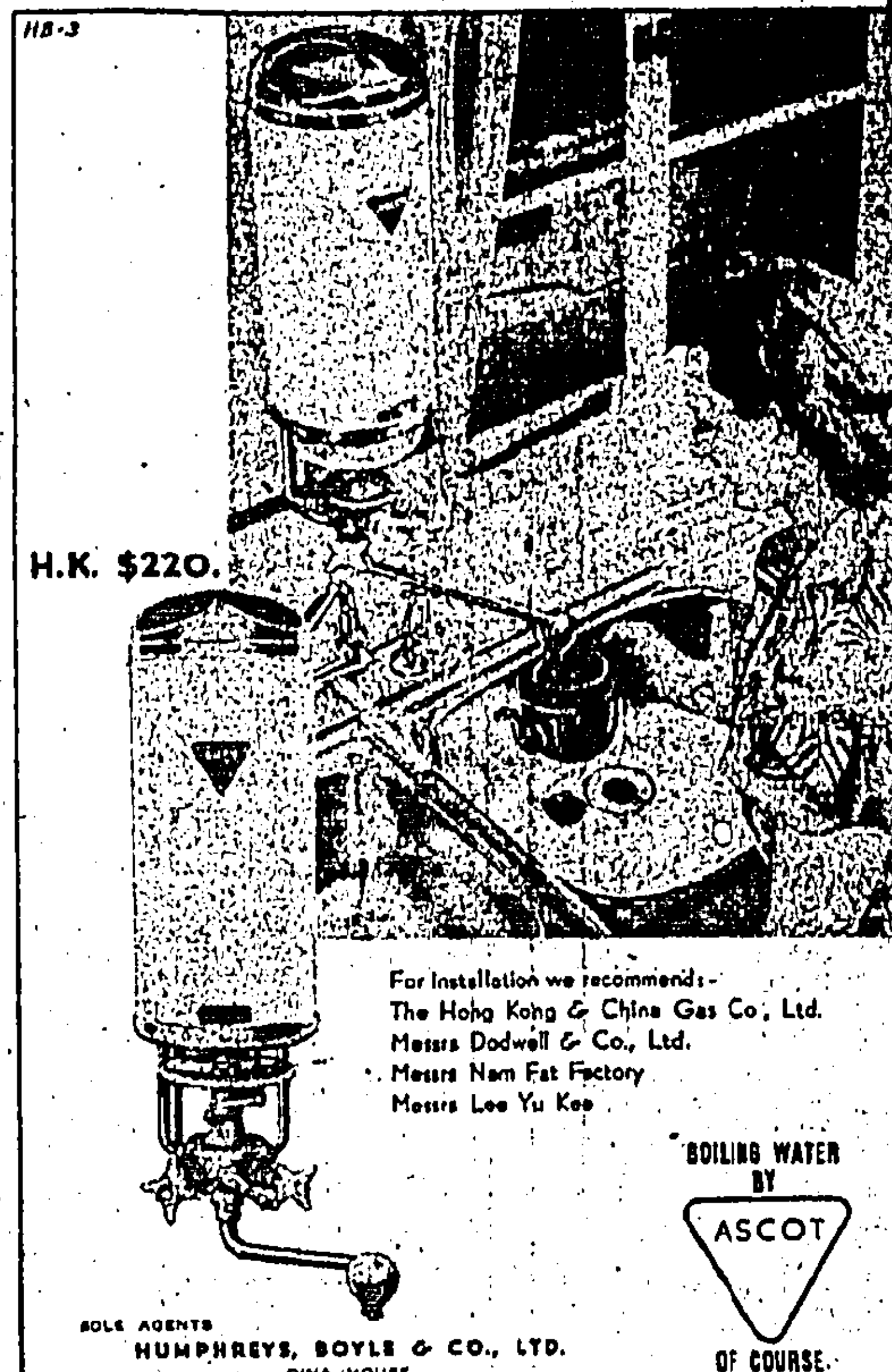
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# FAR EAST HQ SILENT ON ALLEGED STRAFING OF RUSSIAN AERODROME

Washington, October 10.

The State Department said today that it had received no information from General MacArthur's Far Eastern Command on the alleged strafing of a Russian aerodrome by two American jet fighters.

The Soviet Government lodged a protest with the United States Embassy in Moscow last night. But the American Minister, Mr. Walworth Barbour, refused to accept the note, saying that it should be sent to the United Nations.

## INDONESIA SAYS "NO" TO THE UN

Jakarta, October 10.

The Indonesian government today informed the United Nations Commission Indonesia is unable to comply with the Commission's appeal to stop military operations against rebel Ambona.

The Commission is now considering the next steps it will take in an effort to end the conflict. Reliable reports said the matter would be referred to the UN Security Council.

An Indonesian military spokesman said fighting was in the last stages on Ambona, whose South Moluccan regime declared its independence of the Jakarta Government last April.

He said the Government would "treat those who were misled by the rebels with the utmost clemency" but would take stern action against South Moluccan leaders of the revolt.

There were still no detailed reports from Ambona on the extent of damage caused by a destructive earthquake and tidal wave reported in a broadcast from the island on Monday. The Indonesian Government has imposed a blackout on news from the island during military operations.

The Indonesian Army announced another military drive will be started soon against some 10,000 guerrillas in the South Celebes who are said to be engaged over Javanese control of the Indonesian Republic Government. Another unit of the Indonesian Army is fighting Dural Islam extremists in West Java.

The Indonesian Vice Minister of Defence, Mr. Aliobadjarjo, said the Republic's military operations against the Southern part of Ambona had been halted temporarily to allow civilian refugees to flee to nearby islands. He said Indonesian troops were within eight miles of the capital, also named Ambona.—Associated Press.

## No searching of workers in Shanghai

The Chinese Communists have decided to do away with the practice of searching workers when they leave the factories because it is a carry-over of the "old social order" when the working class was despised," according to a Shanghai newspaper report.

Now that the working class have achieved their own political power, such a system should no longer be perpetuated," the paper declared. It admitted, however, that although the decision to abolish this practice was passed as long ago as last December, two thirds of the cotton mills in Shanghai still carry on the "obnoxious search system."

The article criticised the manager of the Chi Shin Mill who increased the number of guards at the gate after discovering that 600 pounds of yarn was missing. This, the report said, "showed that doubt still existed in the minds of the capitalists regarding the integrity of the workers."

Apparently a similar doubt also existed in the minds of some of the workers themselves. In the Ywa Yang Mill the workers, "fearing that in case of theft they would be made scapegoats, have requested that the search system be continued," the article said. This, it declared, shows that they misunderstood the significance of abolishing the search system.—United Press.

## Champion cow is beauty queen

Haifa, October 10.

St. Avith has been elected beauty queen of Israel and a special stamp is to be issued in her honour.

St. Avith is a cow—the champion cow of Israel—in a communal settlement in Upper Galilee, and a special party has been arranged and prepared for her this week on her birthday by the settlement, to which cattle breeders, government Ministers, and senior officials have been invited.

A photo-album together with the life story of St. Avith and her offspring has been prepared.—Associated Press.

Halifax, Nova Scotia,

October 10. The 3,350-ton Spanish freighter, Monte Inchoa, her No. 2 hold scorched by fire, reported today that she was out of danger and heading for Halifax under her own power. Later today a tug will meet her and escort her to Halifax.—Reuters.

## Bao Dai to return shortly

Saigon, October 10.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai, head of the Vietnamese State, would return to Indo-China within a few days, said the Vietnamese Prime Minister, Tran Van Huu today.

The Premier said that the Vietnamese battalion sent to help defend France at the beginning of World War II was now asked to be deformed and returned to Vietnam to fight against the Communists.

Asked by reporters what would be the political consequences of the Vietnam military situation in Tonkin, he said he believed that the situation would have the effect of speeding formation of the Vietnam Army.

He had several times asked for this during his stay in France. Money and supply questions had delayed the army's formation, he added.

Returning from a three and half months' visit to France, Tran Van Huu asked that in the circumstances, his return should not be marked by too many manifestations. He cancelled a reception and cocktail party.

## Police guard

Several hundred police guarded the airfield and lined the four-mile road along which he drove into Saigon.

The Vietnamese army now comprises 12 battalions, nine of which have been supplied with motorised equipment under the United States military aid programme. Its projected strength is 25 battalions.

The Premier said that his presence with Bao Dai in France had helped the Vietnam delegation attending the Pau conference in the French Pyrenees. The conference, between France and the Indo-Chinese associated states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, is working out the joint administration of the states' common interests.

Tran Van Huu expected the conference to last another month. It was not the fault of attending delegations that the interstate conference had been delayed, he added.

The delegations wanted serious results and the Vietnamese had defended with courtesy and tenacity their intention to obtain all the power they believed they should have.—Reuters.

## Medicine galore in England

London, October 10.

Doctors in England and Wales prescribed enough medicines under Britain's National Health Scheme in 1949 to provide each member of the population with half a pint of mixture, the weekly journal, "Medical Press," said today.

And the kitchen sink was probably the only safe place for at least a certain amount of it, the journal said.

The journal added that official statistics showed that the enormous total of 201 million prescriptions had been dispensed for National Health Service patients in England and Wales last year.

"As the population of Britain and Wales amounts approximately to some 40 millions, this means that in one year, for everyone, an average of five prescriptions per head was made out and presented to the pharmacist to be compounded or otherwise dealt with," the paper said.

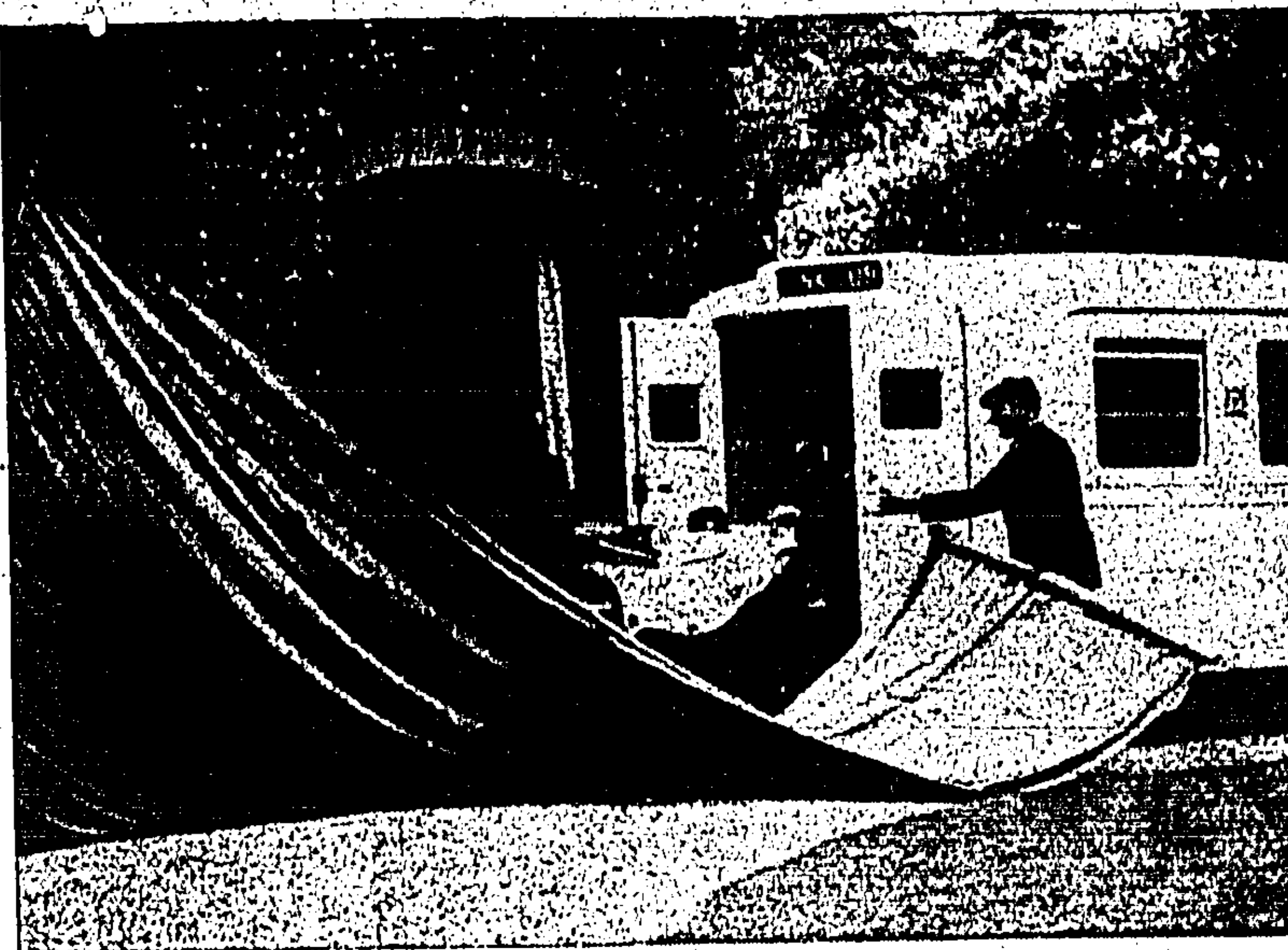
The "Medical Press" said that nearly 70 million bottles of mixture were prescribed, which worked out at 21 million pints or more than 2,500,000 gallons.—Reuters.

## REMEMBRANCE DAY DECLARED IN UK

London, October 10.

King George today designated November 12 as "Remembrance Day" for those who died in the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. He directed that there be a two-minute period of silence throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland, and that at 11 a.m. on November 12, 1950, the national flag be flown at half-mast.—Associated Press.

## Screens hide returning Shaw



George Bernard Shaw, aged 94, returned from hospital amid a cloud of screens. As his ambulance drove in to his home at Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire, attendants held high screens to hide the doors of the ambulance and of the house as the playwright and author was taken indoors. He fell and broke his thigh while pruning fruit trees in his garden on September 10. His recovery was retarded by the recurrence of a long-standing kidney trouble. Shaw has for some time expressed an impatient desire to return home.—AP Photo.

## Austria may have to appeal to UN for liberation, Gruber says

Washington, October 10.

Dr. Karl Gruber, Austria's Foreign Minister, said today that his country may have to appeal to the United Nations eventually for real liberation.

Asserting that Soviet diplomacy has delayed an Austrian peace treaty with an accumulation of claims which have not the slightest connection with the issue, Dr. Gruber told a National Press Club luncheon that "it may even be conceivable that diplomatic means will fail."

"In that case we shall have to appeal to the United Nations to help us rid ourselves of the intruder, and we are convinced that sooner or later the United Nations not only will have the will, but also the power, to restore freedom, peace and order in a country which belongs to the most ardent adherents of the ideas of the United Nations."

Dr. Gruber said: "The broad masses of the Austrian people are determined to defend the ideal of liberty, and to offer determined resistance to all attempts to destroy their independence." A few days ago we had a severe test of our inner stability. The Austrian Communist Party tried to use a present economic difficulty to stage a general strike and, following this up, to cause an uprising against Austria's free democratic institutions.

"This attempt failed completely, even though the Communists had some indirect assistance from the Soviet authorities in Eastern Austria. This certainly gave ample evidence of the unity of our population, and the people's determination to defend free institutions against Communist aggression."

## Clouded sky

Noting that in 1949 the conference of the four Foreign Ministers in Paris succeeded in coming very close to the settlement of various open questions on an Austrian State treaty, Dr. Gruber remarked, "Since then the international sky has again become clouded."

Dr. Gruber said: "Soviet diplomacy, with an accumulation of claims, which have not the slightest connection with an Austrian State treaty—I mention the question of Trieste, whose solution is now being put forward by the Soviet Union as a preliminary condition—has delayed its final conclusion, and even tries to lay blame for it at the other doorsteps."

He added that this has not discouraged the Austrian people in their determination to continue the work of reconstruction.

Dr. Gruber said: "Everybody recognises the fact that the settlement of pending world problems is extremely difficult, if not impossible, unless Communism is matched by the determination and power of the free world."

"It may be we shall have to wait a while until our real liberation is completed by diplomatic negotiations. It may even be conceivable that these diplomatic means too, may fail completely."

"In that case we are sure the United States would again take the lead. To appeal again to your understanding and for your assistance is one of the purposes of my trip to America."

"We know that you will not forget a small nation striving for peace, liberty and justice."

"In 1945 it would still have been possible for the Western powers to demand from the Soviet Union a peaceful settlement of all European problems, including the Austrian problem, instead of entering into partial adjustments."

## Unflinching opposition

"During this period and far into the year of 1945," said Dr. Gruber, "the Soviet Union displayed unflinching opposition to a solution in the Austrian problem. At that time the Western powers still believed they had better adjust themselves to opposition instead of insisting on the natural demand to settle a state treaty with Austria together with the peace treaties with the satellite states."

"Nevertheless we were not discouraged. From conference to conference we tried to obtain agreement on the substantial provisions of a state treaty."

"We are fully aware that we have to accept hard conditions demanding sacrifices from Austria, but—and I should particularly like to emphasise this—not containing anything which may prejudice the free future of the country."—Associated Press.

Cairo, October 10. The Egyptian and West German trade delegations have completed negotiations for a new trade and payments agreement, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry officially announced today. Details would be announced simultaneously in Frankfurt and Cairo after the agreement was signed.—Reuters.

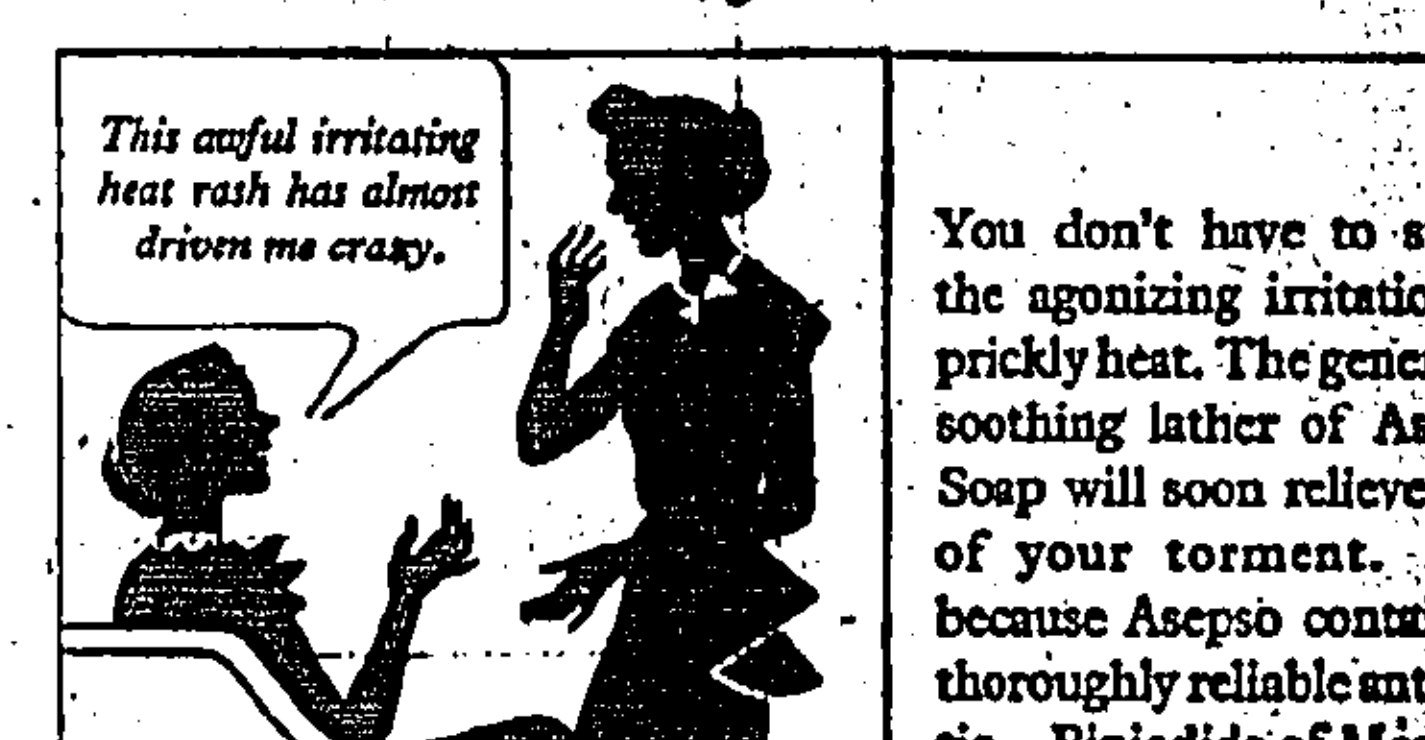
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## British troops in Korean battle areas



The first British troops to arrive in Korea were units of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Middlesex Regiment, followed by a Royal Marine Commando unit. More troops are being flown to Korea from Britain in "Hastings" aircraft of the Royal Air Force Transport Command. This picture shows men of the Middlesex Regiment moving up during an attack, under the cover of a tank. A machine gunner can be seen mounted on the front of the truck.

## Disc Jockey with a difference

By Robert Lewis Shayon  
Lovers of fine music in the United States are hereby alerted to watch radio schedules this autumn for "The Sir Thomas Beecham Programme", 55 minutes once a week of recorded selections and transcribed commentary by the celebrated English conductor.

Sir Thomas made his American debut as a "disc jockey" on August 2, over the independent New York station, WQXR.

Already some 270 other American stations throughout the country have requested the recorded 26-week series, and the programmes will probably be made available to them when Sir Thomas and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra arrive for a tour of the U.S. late this autumn.

With the New York bow, American listeners became part of an international audience enjoying the grand manner of Great Britain's lively Beecham and his witty, caustic comments on music, musicians, and related oddments.

Sir Thomas has been heard in Canada and Australia. He is expected soon to go on the air in South Africa, as well as in Luxembourg. The Luxembourg transmissions will be beamed to his native land; they have not yet been heard in England, because the British Broadcasting Corporation has no commercial broadcasts.

There is an admission tax, of course, for being ushered into Sir Thomas's august presence—namely, the sponsor's message. One cannot predict what it will be in Council Bluffs, Iowa, or Nashville, Tennessee, provided these communities are fortunate enough to be included in the transcribed Beecham network.

A variety of local advertisers will probably sponsor the broad-

casts in different cities. In New York the product was tailored to the programme with distinction—an "English bread with a personality" being introduced to the American market.

**Merchant's world**

We live today in a merchant's world. It is not an unmitigated blessing. But mass production and mass salesmanship have their advantages. And one of them is the availability to the mass audience of transcribed Sir Thomas, spot-announcing somewhere West of the Mississippi: "Good morning. This is Sir Thomas Beecham. I should like to let you know of a new series of programmes, in which I figure as a music commentator...."

If Beecham must be a salesman, let us hope that he will be selling, elsewhere as in New York, so fundamental an item as a loaf of bread, and selling it as unobjectionably as he is currently doing on WQXR.

As for the programmes themselves, each consists entirely of the works of one composer, or of one type of music, such as dance and period music. In his first three broadcasts in New York, Sir Thomas presented a Berlioz programme, one featuring the works of Mendelssohn and the third devoted to Frederick Delius.

Sir Thomas's commentary, written and recorded in England, is cast in a florid, romantic style and delivered in a broad, Falstaffian manner. His accent, of course, is decidedly British, and this has brought a few scattered protests from Manhattan chauvinists. Of late, another Englishman, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, has done a good deal of paving the way for Sir Thomas, in some rather successful appearances before the television cameras at Lake Success.

**Master of "mike"**

Sir Thomas is not at all impressed by the microphone, seems very much the master of it, and is obviously having a good time. Out of a wide and privileged experience with music, and an intimate knowledge of the people of the world of music, he lays about him with gusto.

In his Berlioz programme, speaking of the four operas which the French composer wrote, Sir Thomas remarked: "They are likely to remain in dismal obscurity so long as the present-day type of operatic manager or promoter is permitted to exercise authority or control, and the programmes and policies of theaters—both in the Old and New Worlds—remain dictated by politicians, pedagogues, professors, prizes, and publishers. Instead of musicians."

Sir Thomas is not all controversy and provocation, however. There is charm and humour in the following excerpt from the Delius broadcast:

"Now the bass oboe, like certain other members of the single and double reed families, is to be endured only if manipulated with extreme cunning and control; otherwise its presence in the orchestra is a strain upon the nervous system of conductor and players alike. A perfect breath-control is the essential requisite for keeping it well in order, and this alone can obviate the strident sound which would attract attention even in a circus."

## U.S. forces in Europe to be strengthened

Los Angeles, October 10.  
The Assistant Secretary of the Army, Mr. Karl Bendelsen, said today the Army will use the new military appropriations to strengthen United States forces in Europe.

Mr. Bendelsen, here to participate in the American Legion national convention, said the Korean war had not reduced the need for strong European defenses.

He said: "The ball will begin rolling now that the Armed Forces have the money to guard this American rampart. Our forces throughout Europe will receive enough arms and men to convince Russia that we mean business."

The General described General MacArthur's amphibious landing at Inchon in Korea as one of the most brilliant campaigns in history, both tactically and politically.

"It will go down in history as one of the greatest moves in modern warfare,"—United Press.

## U.S. AND COLOMBO PLAN FOR COMMONWEALTH AID

Washington, October 10.  
A usually reliable diplomatic source said today that the acting Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, was expected in talks here to stress the importance of American collaboration with the Colombo plan for Commonwealth aid to South East Asia.

The source said he expected Mr. Gaitskell to take up this matter when he saw Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's foreign affairs adviser, and the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. James Webb, this afternoon.

Mr. Gaitskell conferred this morning with British Embassy officials on financial and economic matters.

In his talks with American officials, he is expected to stress that Britain should be granted the maximum amount of dollars possible under the mutual defence programme for off-shore purchases, especially raw materials, for Britain's rearmament programme.

Mr. Gaitskell is said to know that the French Finance Minister, M. Maurice Petesche, and the Defence Minister, M. Jules Moch, who will arrive here this week, will also try to get as many freed dollars as possible for the purchase of raw materials for their rearmament programme. However, he is represented as confident that State and Defence Department officials will do their best to meet the legitimate needs of both countries.

Like his French colleagues, Mr. Gaitskell reportedly favours a-

strict international control of strategic raw materials to provide enough of them for rearmament needs and to prevent run-away prices such as is happening at the international wool sales.

The source stressed that the reported figure of US\$1,500,000,000 of United States aid for Britain's rearmament programme was not a firm figure but only one arrived at by the British Government in a hurry and which could be modified in the discussions here.

The source thought Mr. Gaitskell had no intention of bringing up the question of repayment of the United States 1945 loan to Britain unless officials here mentioned it. It is understood this matter has not yet been discussed by the British Cabinet as other and more current matters have priority.

The authorities here say that the International Bank may consider what help it can give to complement the Commonwealth

Colombo development plan for South East Asia, which envisages the building of large dams, irrigation schemes and improvements in agriculture which would fit in with the long-term loan policies of the Bank.—United Press.

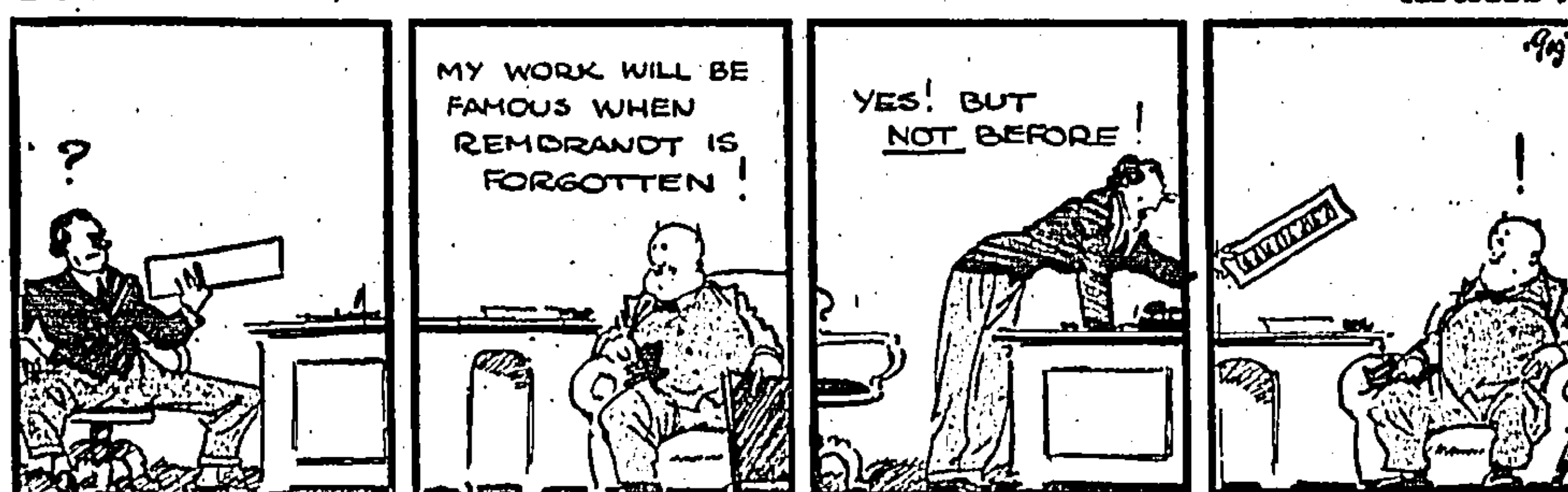
**PARLIAMENT TO CLOSE OCT. 26**

London, October 10.  
The present session of Parliament will end on October 26, it was announced officially today. The new session will begin on October 31.

Also on October 28 King George VI will meet members of both Houses in a colourful ceremony preceding the opening of the new House of Commons chamber. The old chamber was destroyed by German bombs on May 10, 1941.

Parliament is now completing its summer recess. It will return to Westminster next Tuesday.—Associated Press.

### POP



### MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



### RIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND



### JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS



### JANE



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"VAN HEUTS" 12th Oct.	"VAN HEUTS" 12th Oct.
"TABMAN" 13th Oct.	"TABMAN" 13th Oct.
"TJITJALENGKA" 25th Oct.	"TJITJALENGKA" 25th Oct.

\* only to B'pore, Penang & Bat. Doll

### MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBODAK" 10th Oct.	"TJIBODAK" 10th Oct.
"TJIBODAS" 22nd Oct.	"TJIBODAS" 22nd Oct.
"TJIBADANE" 30th Oct.	"TJIBADANE" 30th Oct.
"TEGELBERG" 18th Nov.	"TEGELBERG" 18th Nov.

\* not calling Manila and South America

### JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBODAK" 13th Oct.	"TJIBODAK" 13th Oct.
"TJIBODAS" 10th Nov.	"TJIBODAS" 10th Nov.
"TJIBADANE" 10th Nov.	"TJIBADANE" 10th Nov.
"TEGELBERG" 1st Nov.	"TEGELBERG" 1st Nov.

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

### EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RYNKERK" 19th Oct.	"RYNKERK" 9th Nov.
"LANGLESCOT" 19th Nov.	"LANGLESCOT" 9th Dec.
"MARIEKERK" early Dec.	"MARIEKERK" early Dec.

Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

### JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RYNKERK" 7th Nov.	"RYNKERK" 22nd Oct.
"LANGLESCOT" 7th Dec.	"LANGLESCOT" 22nd Nov.
"MARIEKERK" early Jan.	"MARIEKERK" early Dec.

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## Hong Kong Stock Exchange

In a steady but dull market prices showed only fractional changes either way with gains properly predominating. The undertone is steady.

### H.K. Govt. Loans

4% Loan 1944 100% 95%  
5% Loan 1944 100% 95%  
5% Loan 1948 100% 95%

### Bank

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### Insurance

Canton Ins. 2.50%  
Union Ins. 2.50%  
China Union Ins. 2.50%  
HSBC Fire Ins. 1.50%

### Shipping

Douglas 1.00%  
HSBC & Macao Steamships 1.00%  
Indo China 1.00%  
Kobe 1.00%

### Shells (Overseas) 62/64

Union Waterworks 1.50%  
Aqua Nav. 0.75%  
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, Etc.

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### Public Utilities

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### Land, Hotels and Buildings

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### Industrial

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### Stores, Etc.

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### Cottons

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### Rubber, etc. Companies

HSBC & Shanghai Bank 1.00%  
Chartered Bank 1.00%  
Mitsubishi Bank 1.00%  
Bank of East Asia 1.00%

### ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

m.v. "BALI" 13th Nov.

### SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "TONGHAI" 31st Oct.

m.v. "BALI" 29th Nov.

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### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M/V "MEMNON"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at H.K. Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on October 13 and 14, 1950, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

### BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hong Kong, October 12, 1950

## U.S. AGREES ON LOAN TO PERSIA TO BUILD UP COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Tehran, October 10.

Premier Razmara announced in the Majlis (Parliament) today that the United States has agreed to lend US\$25,000,000 to build up Iran's economy.

At the same time the Premier told Deputies that negotiations are progressing very successfully for a US\$20,000,000 barter trade deal with Russia.

Razmara's announcement was the first official word of the Export-Import Bank loan, which will be used chiefly for agricultural and road-building equipment.

It gives the U.S. the lead in the propaganda war which has been growing here.

"The American loan will give very important effective help to implement the seven-year plan and bolster our economic condition," Razmara told cheering Deputies.

There was expected to be some disappointment expressed on what the Persians regard as the small amount of the loan. Razmara told the Majlis, however, he expected a second Export-Import Bank loan of US\$20,000,000 in a short time, part of which would be used to improve electricity and the communications system.

Commenting on the Razmara announcement, Ambassador Henry Grady told journalists, "This is the beginning of genuine American economic assistance, Iran is looking to us for further credits to develop basic facilities essential to the economic progress of the country."

**Prestige bolstered**  
The American loan is expected to bolster American prestige, which has been slipping in recent months over the long delay in extending aid.

The American move is expected to speed up Iranian-Soviet trade talks which have been dragging on since August despite Razmara's comment that they are proceeding successfully.

An informed source reported that Razmara is banking at the Soviet demand that Russia be permitted to send numerous trade agents throughout the country—a move which the Persians see as a wedge to spread Communist propaganda.

The Iranians want barter trade dealing channelled through four or five Persian agencies dealing with similar Russian agencies.

American diplomats here regard the first loan as a good start but still inadequate to rebuild Iran's shaky economy to a point where it can resist Communist pressure.

**Additional sum**  
An additional US\$500,000 is expected to be granted to Iran this week under the Point Four programme. Razmara told the Majlis that the International Bank is expected to lend US\$8,000,000 within a month to develop the Persian Gulf port of Khorramshahr.

Razmara said US\$18,000,000 will be used to develop agriculture—US\$6,000,000 for roads and US\$200,000 will be used for a survey of electricity needs.

American machinery to be purchased under the loan is not expected to reach Iran before next spring.

One of the obstacles remaining to be settled is British approval of Iran's demand that "Selling Oil royalties be converted into dollars to repay the American loan." The British have so far refused to make a long-term commitment.—Associated Press.

## Rubber strong in London, Singapore

London, October 10.  
Rubber was strong on the market today in both London and Singapore. Prices were only slightly below the peaks touched before the North Korean collapse.

On the other hand, gold in Hong Kong, which peaked in the summer in the early stages of the Korean boom, turned weak today at not greatly above its pre-Korean price.

Chinese operators in Hong Kong were reported to be selling gold and dollars and buying Pounds sterling.

Buying and forward covering of Sterling by people in many parts of the world, including the United States and the Continent, have brought much money into London recently particularly in the past few days despite the authoritative denials of any revaluation of Sterling.

This influx has raised various Sterling rates and has greatly strengthened the prices of British Government securities and of such things as diamond shares into which the money went.

After rising strongly yesterday, Government securities turned slightly reactionary today.

The strength of rubber today lay mainly in the East where recent heavy forward sales have reduced the supply that can be offered for early delivery.

This shortage made business quiet and difficult today but prices held to rise to the Eastern level.—Reuter.

## CUT IN SOCIAL SERVICES URGED

London, October 10.  
The Association of British Chambers of Commerce today urged the Government to cut Britain's £1,550,000,000 a year social services to prevent inflation and thus better fight the "cold war."

The present rate of social services at a time of overfull employment is "discouraged work and was an inflationary factor," the Association said. The Association told the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in a memorandum.

Another suggestion was that social services should be made self-supporting by a levy on the profits of the manufacturing industry.

The Association said that the present rate of social services was "a heavy burden on the industry and the public."

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